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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Flattering Condition of the Treasury

Junction of the Pacific Roads—The Trans-Continental Road—Decoration Day—The Speakership of the Next House—American Medical Association—The Washington Aqueduct Contract—The Tariff Question—Public Debt Reduced Eight Millions in April.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1870.

Junction of the Pacific Roads.

The bill fixing the point of junction for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads will go to the President on Monday for his signature. The act of last spring declared it should be at or near Ogden, and the new bill locates the point just west of that place. Bonds for fifteen miles are yet in the Treasury, but will now be delivered to the proper company. The bill gives six sections of land to take the place of the same quantity heretofore given, which were reserved for school purposes under the old laws. All questions at issue between the two roads are now settled.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company got a bill through the Senate allowing it to carry cases from the Supreme Court of the District to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the exercise of its purposes broke the bill down, and it was killed to-day in the House.

The Transcontinental Railroad

The various contending parties in relation to the Trans-continental Railroad, several bills for which have been introduced in the Houses are about harmonizing, it is said, and would probably agree upon one of the bills and urge its favorable consideration by the Pacific Railroad Committee. The bill upon which the compromise will be effected was prepared by Senator Howard.

Decoration Day.

The General Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has designated May 30th as the day on which graves of soldiers shall be decorated.

Gen. Thomas's Account.

Col. Willard, of Gen. Thomas's staff, has already effected a full settlement of the General's account. Everything was in perfect order, and the closing of the business was a matter involving a very little time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1870.

Next Speaker of the House.

The campaign for the Speakership of the next Congress opened quite unexpectedly in the *Chronicle* this morning. It will now have ten months to run, with six months of preliminary work before a single member of the Forty-second Congress will be elected. The editorial paragraph referred to is as follows:

"It is said that a quiet canvass for Speaker of the next House of Representatives of the United States among members certain of re-election discloses great strength for Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, the incumbent. That is well. It would be surprising if it were not so. The Speakership chair is the most honorable position filled."

American Medical Association.

The American Medical Association holds its annual meeting here this week, beginning on Tuesday. Among the papers to be read are the following: On "Doctrine of Vital and Physical Force," Dr. John Bell, of Missouri; on "Cultivation of the Cinchona Tree," Dr. Lemuel J. Teal, of Pennsylvania; on "National Medical Science," Dr. Geo. B. Smith, of Pennsylvania; on "State Medical Societies," Dr. N. S. Davis, of Illinois; on "Proper Treatment of the Insane," Dr. John P. Curwen, of Pennsylvania; on "The Climatology and Epidemics of Pennsylvania," Dr. John H. Packard, Dr. T. L. Neal; of Kentucky, Dr. J. D. Jackson, of Tennessee, Dr. T. S. Ayers, of Michigan, Dr. Abram Sager, of Indiana, Dr. J. F. Hibbard, of Illinois, Dr. R. C. Hamill, of Missouri, Dr. Geo. Ellerton, of Iowa, Dr. J. C. Hall, of Illinois.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, Illinois, will undoubtedly be signed by the President as soon as he returns. The act granting lands to this road passed in 1866, and provided that the first twenty miles should be completed in two years. It was already in, and the time was then extended to April 1st of this year, and the road not having yet begun upon the road, the time is further extended to the twentieth of next December. It was said in debate, before the bill was passed, that the lands of men who will put it through and that in many places along the road have subscribed liberally for its construction.

The Washington Aqueduct.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia is ready to report upon the Washington aqueduct. It finds that the present contract was awarded without compliance with the law, and recommends that a new letting. In the accompanying evidence a number of instances are given of application of public funds to private uses. The committee will express the opinion that the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars heretofore necessary to put the work in proper order. The subject is also pending before Dawes's committee.

The Tariff Debate.

The tariff debate in the House on Saturday was a sleiy on the question of laying aside Gen. Schenck's bill, and taking up Mr. Judd's brief substitute. Mr. Judd's motion was something of a surprise, and failed by a large majority. Gen. Schenck, in speaking against it, was very bitter, and showed that the serenity of his disposition has been a good deal disturbed by the criticism and opposition that the Ways and Means Committee has encountered on its bill. It seemed to be the general impression here that it would take no more time to finish this than it has upon Mr. Judd's substitute, and it is possible that the Schenck bill, since its figures on iron have been generally received, has more friends than it had two weeks ago.

Condition of the Treasury.

The Treasury Department has reason to be pleased with its condition. In April of last year the public debt was decreased a little over six million dollars. The statement to be issued Tuesday morning will show a decrease of at least eight millions. The Secretary issues orders to-night for the May programme. He sells four millions gold, and buys six millions bonds during the month, and pays in an increase over April of two millions gold and two millions bonds. In addition to this the Treasury sold one million of interest gold yesterday, and will to-morrow buy one million bonds on that account.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1870.

ADJOURNMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day to the first Monday of October.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

To-day admitted Prof. Forest, of Kansas; Prof. Lankfor, of Maryland; Prof. Hammer, of Nashville. A long debate was had on the proposition that students before matriculating shall pass examination in mathematics and Latin and Greek. A substitute was adopted that the system of collegiate education proposed by the Convention of 1867 would tend to elevate the profession, and that the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be continued by each college for itself.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Established—East Mauch Chunk, Carbon county—J. M. Driesback, Postmaster.

Established—Green Point, Bedford county—George Orvell, Postmaster.

Established—Purcell, Bedford county—James M. Purcell, Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1870.

SPICY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The debate in the House yesterday on Judd's proposition to postpone the tariff bill was quite lively. In reply to the argument of Judd that the consideration of the tariff bill was a mere waste of time, Schenck charged that there was a preconcerted effort upon the part of Judd and his friends to defeat all attempts by the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the taxes. He said if the tariff bill was killed, the epitaph would be, "killed to death by plaintres." This was uttered in such a bitter tone that it aroused the indignation of Logan and several others, who have been opposing the tariff bill. Logan replied in a spirit of malice to Schenck, when the latter was reminded that if the term did not suit the gentleman, he would modify it so as to read "kicked to death by grasshoppers." Schenck was aided in his opposit on to Judd and Logan by Cox and the Democrats generally, and when the vote was taken on the motion of Judd to postpone, there were not enough in favor of it to demand tellers.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has decided that under the provisions of the act of 1824, in civil actions in courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is a party to or interested in the case. A decision has also been given that loaning money to the United States, when subscription to the loan was exacted by fear, and threats of violence on official bonds of Confederate States officers from motives of friendship to enable such officers, being conscripts, to remain at home with their families, were not acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The decision determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such case are entitled to recover. A large number of minor decisions were made by the court previous to its adjournment yesterday until October 31st.

The case of KNOX vs. Lee, from Texas, which involves the reopening of the whole question of the constitutionality of the legal tender law, as well as the validity of the sale by the Confederate Government of confiscated property, has been postponed to the next term of the supreme Court. Some of the judges of the Supreme Court have already left for their homes. Judge Bradley starts for New Orleans to-morrow, and Chief Justice Chase for Richmond, to open the Circuit Court. The latter's family is at Cincinnati. He has had no intention whatever of going to Europe, as reported.

Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered a long opinion in the case of Edward Thomas vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and overruled the opinion of the circuit Court that the company was unable to find in the constitution any warrant for the exemption from taxation claimed in behalf of the corporation.

RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER.

Gen. Santos Acosta, Colombian Minister, has resigned.

SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASES OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million in gold each Wednesday of May, commencing May 9th, the first and third sales to account of the sinking fund, and the second and fourth on account of the special fund, four millions in all; also, to purchase one million bonds on Thursday, 12th, and Thursday, 26th, for the sinking fund, and two millions each on Thursday, 5th, and Thursday, 19th, on account of the special fund, or six millions in all.

CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims have passed favorably on the claim of McCrary, Taylor and others for fifty thousand dollars, for clearing the Southwest pass of the Mississippi. The claim has been pending since 1867. The committee will also report favorably on the resolution paying Southern loyalists for property taken for war purposes by the Federal army.

PACIFIC RAILROAD RINGS.

Rottenness in the Management of the Company.

Important Suit in a Wyoming Court—How Contracts for Construction were Made—The Credit Mobilier of America.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, April 30.—The argument in the case of Davis vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, was concluded at three o'clock yesterday. The Judge promised a decision at ten o'clock this morning. The complainant claims that the allegations of his bill have been fully sustained, and that a most gigantic system of frauds in connection with the construction of the road has been disclosed; that the directors and trustees of the road, by the cunning device of making a contract with Oak Ames for construction, and on the same day having it assigned to themselves in fraud of the rights of stockholders, and that the Credit Mobilier of America was used by the trustees to conceal the device. Upon the hearing the original stock of the trustees of the Western Pacific Railroad owning shares in the Credit Mobilier of America was produced, showing dividends paid in January, 1868, amounting to over seven million dollars; also, the so-called triplicate contract between the Credit Mobilier, Oakes Ames and the trustees, to whom the construction contract was assigned by Ames. A contract between the railroad and the Wyoming Coal Company, for furnishing coal for fifteen years at six dollars a ton, was also produced, and it also appeared the stock of the coal company was owned principally by the trustees of the railroad. The complainant also claims to have shown that the railroad company issued bonds from the United States amounting to half a million dollars, upon representations that they owned the material for which Davis seeks payment, and in view of all the facts in the case both the railroad company and the contractors have become liable to him. The defense admit that great irregularities occurred in building the road, but deny the jurisdiction of the court to grant relief in the case on various technical grounds. They deny that the Wyoming corporation law is binding upon the company, and that the road has been built, equipped, and under able and judicious management, and for it to be now said that the receiver, under bonds in the penal sum of one million dollars, conditioned for the payment of any judgment he may obtain, and counsel for complainant insist that the bond is insufficient, and they are inclined to move it. The decision of judges is awaited with a great deal of anxiety.

CHEYENNE, WY., April 30, noon.—Chief Justice Howe rendered a partial decision this morning upon the application of Gen. W. W. Davis for a receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad. He holds that the court of equity has jurisdiction of the case; that defendant upon showing is responsible to complainant; that the affairs of the road have been so mismanaged in times past as to render it doubtful if it will be able to respond to satisfy any judgment the complainant may bring. Owing to the vast interest affected, and the importance to Logan and several others, who have been opposing the tariff bill, Logan replied in a spirit of malice to Schenck, when the latter was reminded that if the term did not suit the gentleman, he would modify it so as to read "kicked to death by grasshoppers." Schenck was aided in his opposit on to Judd and Logan by Cox and the Democrats generally, and when the vote was taken on the motion of Judd to postpone, there were not enough in favor of it to demand tellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

GONE TO WEST POINT.

President Grant and family left this morning for West Point.

RESIGNATION.

Deputy Naval Officer Cornell S. Franklin officially presented his resignation to-day, after thirty years' honorable service.

RELIEF FOR RICHMOND SUFFERERS.

Contributions are being received for Richmond sufferers. The Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting Monday to take steps to raise a fund.

THE FENIAN RAID

On Canada is indefinitely postponed.

TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements are making for a tournament at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, May 4th, similar to those formerly held in the South.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The steamship New York, which left Bremen April 13, *via* Havre, was detained at the latter port until April 20th. The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived Monday.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

GRANT SPENDS SUNDAY WITH CORBIN.

President Grant went to Elizabeth, New Jersey, last evening, and spent Sunday with his brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin.

This morning he attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church with Mrs. Corbin, his daughter and Mrs. Corbin.

LICENSES FOR POISONING.

The Board of Excise have resolved to charge hotels for liquor licenses from one hundred dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars annually; regular liquor stores, fifty dollars, and beer shops twenty-five dollars.

EMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO.

Two hundred emigrants will leave Monday for Colorado.

ELECTED DELEGATE.

William Foley has been chosen delegate to the Coopers' National Convention, which meets at Cleveland on Tuesday.

STOLEN CARPET.

A lot of carpet found in the possession of thieves was recently arrested, proves to have been shipped by the Hudson River Road to a Chicago firm.

RIOT IN PASSAIC.

Councilman McLane and two officers of Passaic, New Jersey, while trying to quell a riot Friday night, were so badly beaten that they are not expected to survive.

THE POLITICAL ACTION OF CATHOLICS.

Prof. Brownson delivered a lecture to-night, on "Political Duties of Catholics in the United States," in which he said the Pope does not make the law, he promulgates it. He affirms the law which God has made. The Church declares what the law of God is. She was contested against the separation of Church and State, to the prevention of which he was willing to devote his private life. The Church declares that the law of God is supreme, and under able and judicious management, and by it everything is kept in order, tender bonds in the penal sum of one million dollars, conditioned for the payment of any judgment he may obtain, and counsel for complainant insist that the bond is insufficient, and they are inclined to move it. The decision of judges is awaited with a great deal of anxiety.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was agreed to adjourn on Thursday next to Monday.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. JUDD, before putting the question, offered a resolution that all special orders in Committee of the Whole be postponed till after the consideration of the general calendar in committee. His purpose was to pass over the tariff bill and reach a bill introduced by himself, which consisted of but three sections, and which reduced the tariff and internal taxes.

After an animated discussion between Messrs. Judd, Schenck, Logan and Cox, Mr. Judd's resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

RICHMOND, VA.

Further Deaths of Victims of the Late Disaster—Relief Tendered—Gen. Canby Relinquishes Command of the Department.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30.—W. C. Dunham, agent of the steamship line, one of the victims of the late disaster, died to-day. Ex-State Treasurer John S. Calvert, is reported also dying. No other deaths to-day.

Offers of aid have been received from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places.

Complimentary correspondence has taken place between General Canby and Governor Walker.

The Legislature is now meeting at the Exchange Hotel. The Senate has adopted a resolution of respect for the memory of Senator Bland, colored.

To-day General Canby issued orders relinquishing command of the Department of Virginia. General Canby and staff left to-night for Washington.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Severn—Death of Consul Wheeler, at Kingston, Jamaica.

HAVANA, April 30.—The United States flagship Severn, Admiral Poor, arrived to-day from Jamaica, all well.

United States Consul Wheeler, at Kingston, having died suddenly, Mr. Phillips, Consul at Santiago, Cuba, assumed the functions of the Consulate at Kingston.

HAVANA, May 1.—The sugar crop this year will be fifteen per cent. less than last. Many plantations have finished grinding, and all will have concluded in about a fortnight.

"MORMONISM IS PEACE."

The Mormon Saints Drilling and Arming.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—A circular ordering the brethren to convene at the ward school houses for drill, was privately circulated through the city yesterday. Drilling and arming continue throughout the territory. Fifty Danites are said to have been enrolled since Brigham's return. He says while Brigham insists that Mormonism is peace.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On the 26th ult., near Assawaman, Va., a woman named Ellen Bunting killed an idiot named Wm. Onley, with whom she had been drinking in her husband's grocery.

Zerah Colburn, an English engineer, formerly editor of the London *Engineer*, committed suicide at Belmont, Massachusetts, on Monday last.

The receipts of the city of Chicago for the year ending April 1st were $10,013,000, and the expenditures $10,447,955. The city debt is $11,362,720.

Western dispatches state that the alarm in the Indian country is general and well founded, and the thought is that if the Indians break "Sheridanized" at once, they will inaugurate the most extended war the West has ever experienced.

The total revenue collections in the Second Ohio District in April were $67,965 44; for the year ending April 1st, $758,000.

During a riot between circus men and citizens at Elkton, Md., last week, William Randolph was fatally stabbed by a negro.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston Railroad Company has filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office in St. Louis, Primus Hawkins, Teck, and William of Saxe Weimar, Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Cabinet, Somerset House, Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor's corps, and many other artistic and literary notabilities. The Prince of Wales responded to the toasts to the Queen and himself, and the Duke of Edinburgh replied for the army and navy.

Mr. Motley answered a toast to the President of the United States with appropriate speech, introducing, with agreeable effect, a description of a similar entertainment given in 1825, by the then President Adam to the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues, the ministers of the day, at which Canning, Huskisson, Lord Liverpool, Lord Clanricarde, Lord Dudley, Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Clarendon, Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, Lord Hatherley, Lord Selborne, Lord Kimberley, Lord Ripon, Lord Carlingford, Lord Lyveden

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

THE legal proceedings referred to in our Cheyenne dispatches indicate rottenness in the affairs and management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A suspicion of something of the kind has long existed, and present developments should lead to the placing of guards in future around any enterprise seeking to share in the national bounty, to the end that stockholders and the public shall be protected.

THE new railway project between Pittsburgh and Erie, by way of the Beaver and Erie Canal, is progressing very favorably. The citizens of Conneautville have held a meeting, subscribed one-half the sum required of them, and are confident they can secure the entire sum of fifty thousand dollars. The other towns along the canal are awakening to the importance of speedy action, and it is thought the subscriptions required will be obtained in season.

CAPTAIN GENERAL DE RODAS is accused at Madrid of feathering his own nest handsomely in conducting affairs in Cuba. It is alleged that he has placed relatives in positions where the stealings are large for all concerned. These are signs that he is a progressive individual, and fully up to the times in which it is his high privilege to live and hold office. The details of some of his transactions show that in a short time, if he keeps on, should he conclude to make New York his home, he would be able to hold his own with the most experienced office-holders and leaders in that favored Democratic stronghold.

IT is, to say the least, suspicious that so many leaders in the patriotic cause are leaving Cuba to serve in New York. It is true that these gentlemen on their arrival manage to engage in numerous conflicts, but they being among themselves it is difficult to perceive in what manner they contribute to the independence of the island. It is just barely possible that some of these leaders are not as good as their cause, and that it would be better off without their assistance. It is at the same time entirely true that in spite of everything the Spaniards have found the insurgents more than their match, which makes one wish that they had a suitable head and able leaders. With these and money their triumph would be certain. Without them, Spain's weakness may, after all, insure such a result.

SOME days ago, a cable dispatch referring to affairs in France, made the statement that "the army which never votes, will participate in the *plebiscite* of the 8th of May." And several newspapers, commenting on the announcement, have pointed out the evident purpose of the Imperial government thus indicated to secure, or to enlarge the affirmative vote, even by the most irregular and arbitrary means. In fact, a part of the dispatch is wrong. Though the army has never voted in partial, or departmental elections, since 1848, it has always voted whenever a constitutional act has been submitted to the people. Hence the present instance is no departure from precedent, but a recognition of the principle that soldiers, apart from the regulations of discipline and the special laws to which they are amenable, enjoy the same civil and political rights with other citizens.

GENERAL IRWIN, the new State Treasurer, will assume the duties of his office during the present week. By the new Treasury law he will be required to give ten sureties, aggregating $500,000, for the faithful performance of his duties. Precisely what some other portions of the two laws passed lassed last winter concerning the duties of the Treasurer and the management of the public moneys mean, is not so clear to many minds after patient study. These laws were passed within a few days of each other, and it is a question whether or not they repeal each other's provisions. No doubt the Legislature intended to meet the case squarely and apply a corrective to the long existing abuses in this branch of the State Government, but it is not clear that it did not in some essential respects make a bad job of it. General IRWIN, no doubt, will act up to the intention of the lawmakers, so far as it can be ascertained, under the best advice he can obtain.

THE Directors of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library have formally ordered the reading room of the Company to be opened on Sundays in the future from ten o'clock in the morning till sunset. Thus an important measure has been consummated, not solely as concerns this particular Library Association, but chiefly on account of the influence that will be exerted on the general question of throwing open public Libraries on Sundays. It has been agitated in most of the principal cities, but Philadelphia is the first to take the step, and it has been taken in the belief that good will come of it. If it is an experiment it is to be hoped that it will be fairly tested. We have not hesitated to favor such a course in Pittsburgh—when we possess a Library worthy to be honored with such a distinction, one that will fit the idea and not prove an obstacle to its realization. We shall look with some interest for the experience of Philadelphia in the hope and belief that it will afford proof of the wisdom of the step there, and lead to similar action wherever good public Libraries exist.

IN the controversy for some time prevailing in Canada on the subject of the Winnepeg revolt, the sympathies of the *habitans* or French population, are quite pronounced in favor of the rebels. The effect of this partisanship has been to excite vehement indignation among a portion of the English population. After the manner of Canadians, they show sometimes a plentiful lack of discrimination in their denunciation of those of their fellow subjects who refuse to go all lengths with them in their professions of loyalty. In defense of their attitude towards the insurgents, the French Canadians claim a devotion to the English crown in the past as well as the present, for which we have not been in the habit of giving them credit. Their organ, the *Minerve*, of Quebec, with exultation refers the English maligners of the French Canadians to history, and affirms that if they consulted the annals of the country, they would discover that defection has never weakened the French ranks, and that in 1775, as in 1812, it was to the French element and their unshakable loyalty that England owes the preservation of a colony which, in the words of MONTALEMBERT, "from the mouth of the Oregon to the mouth of the St. Lawrence will one day be the rival, or the companion, of the great American confederation." The same paper claims that Sir E. P. TACHE was right when he said that the last gun to be fired in favor of the English rule in Canada would be fired by a French soldier! The *Minerve* also believes that the French will be the last of the population to demand independence or annexation.

COMPARATIVELY few people in this country, probably, are able to understand the intense interest with which great numbers in England have, for many years, regarded the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In the agitation of the question, prolonged through many parliaments, it has been treated by some, bishops and archbishops among them, as almost involving the very existence of the church as by law established. The transmission and tenure of not a few large estates are also said to be dependent upon the manner in which it shall be settled. The passing of the bill legalizing such marriages, reported in the cable dispatch published in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, must not, we suppose, be considered as the final disposition of the subject. Long held to be immoral and illegal, these marriages, we believe, were first prohibited by statute in 1835. Ever since powerful influences have been exerted in the effort to declare marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, and in 1851 the Marriage Law Reform Association was instituted for the mere purpose of accomplishing that result. The House of Commons in that year, we believe, passed an act of the same tenor with the act of the present month, but it was thrown out by the House of Lords in 1858, and again rejected in 1862. Such a marriage contracted in a foreign country, was, some years ago, pronounced invalid by the English Courts, whose decision was confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords.

In this country the discussion of such marriages has been chiefly confined to one religious denomination, the Presbyterians. Early in the present century, a case of the kind was taken up as a matter of church discipline, which led to the publication of many articles in the newspapers and of a good many pamphlets and books. Having died out and slumbered for a while, the agitation was renewed by the McQUEEN case, (if that is the name) when the Old School General Assembly pronounced against such marriages. But the vote for the act was far from unanimous, and to many in the church the decision seemed uncalled for and oppressive in its effects upon individuals, both ministers and laymen who had married their sisters-in-law without a doubt of the propriety of the act. It is not unlikely that the new Assembly constituted by the Union, may, before very long, be called upon to reconsider the subject. Some think that the action of the Old School body has been rescinded by the terms of reunion. Whether that is so we do not pretend to know—but it will hardly be re-affirmed by the Assembly of 1870, or '71, or '72.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to "explain the terms 'black Pope' and 'white Pope,' which were used in a short editorial article in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago." In fact, the words occurred in a paragraph quoted from a French newspaper, in which Count BISMARCK was represented as playing one of these functionaries against the other. Among the Latin nations the names so obscure to our "Constant Reader" have long been familiar designations of the two most powerful ecclesiastics known to them. The names are said to have been first used in Rome, the common headquarters of both potentates, where these names are also most frequently heard. The people there call the General of the Jesuits *il Papa Nero*, the Black Pope, in two words describing the man and the institution, as they appear to them, while, in their vocabulary, for the purpose of distinction, the successor of PETER is called *il Papa Bianco*, the White Pope. The Order has had twenty-four Generals in all, the first having been IGNATIUS LOYOLA, its founder, who commanded from 1541 to 1558. The last and still living General, or *Papa Nero*, is Father BECKX, who was elected in 1853, and who is now seventy-five years old. Most of our readers are aware that the Black Pope and the White Pope have often been arrayed against each other in stern opposition. At present, the latter is believed to be very much under the control of the former, with the consequence of fearfully increasing the divided condition of the Catholic church, and, probably, of producing a great schism.

REPORTS prevailed for several days that the Colombian Government had declined to ratify the treaty with the United States concerning the Darien Canal. The truth is that the subject was still under consideration when the Congress was last heard from. It seems, however, that should the engagement be approved there its terms will encounter difficulties in another quarter, as they are believed to be inconsistent with the stipulations of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty. Though no formal protest has yet been made by the British Minister, the subject has been much talked about in Washington. According to the celebrated treaty just mentioned, signed at Washington on the 19th of April, 1850, the United States and Great Britain mutually bind themselves not to reserve any exclusive advantages in the construction or use of any railroad or canal connecting the two oceans, over the territory of any State of Central America. They are also pledged to protect the neutrality of such road or canal. In the eighth article of this paper the rights of England in any such work, are defined with great particularity, and these rights are said to be contravened by some of the exclusive privileges granted to this country in the Colombian treaty. Other Governments, as well as that of Great Britain, are also interested in the matter. The importance of the subject to all the great commercial nations is obvious in view of the immense practical advantages certain to accrue to any one of them from the exclusive possession of such a short cut between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Some readers will remember the troubles actual and prospective formerly connected with the international rivalry for influence in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and other parts of Central America, troubles which were in a good measure ended by the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We are glad to learn that the work of building the Northern Pacific Railway has been commenced in earnest. The section extending from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North is about to be put under contract; and the character of the men (chiefly Pennsylvanians) who are concerned in this great enterprise is a sufficient guarantee that the work of construction will be pushed forward with vigor. Sufficient funds have already been raised, it is understood, to insure the completion of this end of the road, beyond peradventure; and it is now quite probable that the Red River will be reached before the autumn of 1871. Even should the enterprise halt here for several years, the national bounty to the corporation in the shape of a land grant will be more than repaid by the development of the rich agricultural region which the road will open to settlement, and by turning into the channels of our own trade the products of the Red River country—the finest wheat growing region on the American continent.

But we have no notion that this great national work will halt at the Red river, or at any point short of the Western terminus. The road *must* be built; and we think there is now such concurrence of public and private interests as to insure the completion of what is manifestly destined to be *the* great highway across the continent at an early day.

The Northern Pacific route will open and give development to about two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of the public domain in the States of Minnesota and Oregon and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, which can have no other direct and convenient out-let. Much of this land is extremely fertile, and a large portion of it lying on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is favored with a mild and delightful climate. It is to be the future residence of millions of people. Hardy enterprise has penetrated this hitherto almost inaccessible region, and agriculture and the industries of civilized life begin to flourish where the buffalo roamed for thousands of years. Infant Commonwealths already occupy the hunting grounds of the savage; and the star of American empire moves steadily in this direction. These settlements are demanding, and have good right to demand, increased means of intercommunication with the States.

It is the duty of the General Government to foster and protect them. What aid more fostering, what means of protection more effectual than those afforded by a national highway through the heart of this inviting but yet isolated region?

Argument is not needed to demonstrate that the whole country would be greatly benefited by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway; nor will we dwell, to show that the public interests connected with the developement of our national resources in the new States and territorties imperatively demand that the road should be immediately built. The interests of American commerce, however, require a passing notice.

For two hundred years London has been the recognized commercial center of the world. It has been the general depot for the distribution of the spices and silks of India, the teas of China, and other products of Asia to the European and American marts. The progress of events in the latter half of the nineteenth century seems likely to endanger if not transfer this commercial supremacy, as respects the products of Asia, to the Western world. Her road to the East has been and is by the North and South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Our way to China, Japan and India is by great highways across the continent and by the Pacific Ocean. Give us sufficient railway capabilities and the cheap freights of competing lines, and the commerce of Japan, China and India too, to some extent, as well as that of the islands of the Pacific, will fall into this channel of trade, and New York and Philadelphia may become the distributors of the products of Asia and the eastern isles to the European markets. Within three weeks twelve car loads, containing about 5,000 packages of tea, have been carried from San Francisco to New York, over the Central and Union Pacific road, in the short space of twelve days, and within thirty-eight days from Japan. With three or more competing roads from Ocean to Ocean, what might not this trade become in a very few years? The commercial interests of the country, not to speak of those of the Pacific States, demand the construction of other highways for commerce across the continent. It is not by any means improbable that the commercial interests of Europe may soon be found tending in the same direction.

We will not stop to enlarge upon the obvious national benefits which would accrue to our own country from the flood of emigration from Europe, which would roll forward towards our Western shore in the track of these great enterprises. The great national considerations above indicated, and many others which need not be referred to here, are such as in this era of American progress cannot be ignored or thrust aside. The country calls for at least three railroads to the Pacific, and they must and will be built.

We have neither the time nor space to enter upon a minute examination of the comparative advantages of the Northern route. Some of the principal seem to be these:

First. The distance from Lake Superior to Puget Sound is shorter by more than three hundred miles than by the road now opened. For purposes of Asiatic commerce it is practically a thousand miles shorter, it being well known that vessels sailing eastward from Japan and China to our Pacific Coast are compelled by winds and currents to beat up north so far as Puget Sound, and then hold to the coast southward in order to reach San Francisco.

Second. It is the more direct line from the great cities on the Atlantic Coast.

Third. Puget Sound, the Pacific terminus of the road, is a large bay extending far into the interior of the country and navigable for the largest ships, which may be moored in safety to its very banks; while at the eastern end there are the advantages of uninterrupted water communication from the head of Lake Superior by way of the Erie Canal to New York, and by the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean.

Fourth. It has very marked advantages over the Central and Union route as respects grades and snow obstructions.

Fifth. It has better facilities of construction as respects timber, iron and other materials, and navigable waters by which to transport them than any other route which has been examined or can be found.

Sixth. The Northern road will open to settlement and cultivation a better agricultural region, and probably attract a larger and better emigration from the States and from Europe, than the other line most favored as to location.

We do not mean to disparage either the Central road or the proposed Southern route. Both have advantages, and we shall be glad to see the former prosper and the latter pushed forward. But we look upon the Northern Pacific as promising greater advantages to the country, both in the way of internal and foreign commerce and of the development of a fertile territory, which will bring a rich return to the nation.

It is to be remembered that the Northern Pacific Road has not received any aid from the Government, other than a liberal grant of public lands, which had no value when granted, and which without the road would remain valueless. The corporation is not seeking assistance from the Government. The bill which lately passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, proposes, in substance, nothing more, if we understand it, than to make compensation to the company by a grant of other lands, for those formerly granted and lost to the company by the occupation of actual settlers. This reasonable and just measure has, we are sorry to say, met with vigorous opposition, inspired, it must be, by local jealousy and individual interest. The Government lent fifty millions of her bonds to the Central Pacific road to help it on to completion. The Northern road has not asked for a dollar in the way of government aid. It asks that the original land grant be made good and nothing more. Individual enterprise will supply the means for the construction of a road which will give value to over one hundred millions of acres of land belonging to the United States, which have now no marketable value. The liberal land grant made to the Illinois Central twenty years ago has already been repaid many fold in solid benefits to the Government. She will have a much richer return from the Northern Pacific.

We do not doubt that the road will be completed within five years. May the liberal enterprise which projected and is now pushing it forward meet with a return corresponding with the benefits it cannot fail to confer on the public.

New York's Indorsement of Gen. Grant.

The New York Republican State Convention, which assembled at Rochester on the 28th to nominate a judicial ticket, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we recognize that this is not the place to make a declaration of political principles, we think it a proper occasion to express our confidence in the National Administration, and our admiration for the illustrious soldier and patriot who is at its head; and we heartily pledge ourselves to sustain him in his efforts to restore economy to our affairs, to raise the credit of the government, and to secure the administration of equal laws in all our States and Territories.

MR. CHARLES S. SPENCER expelled himself from the McFarland case. The rebound from his assault on Mrs. Calhoun was so great that he had to go out. In a letter announcing that he had retired from the case, he speaks of Mrs. Calhoun, whom he so outrageously slandered, as follows:

"As outside of this case, I have never heard or known anything to her prejudice, and as whatever language I employed in the excitement of my opening had only the purpose to convey the jury that she had been, by her letters and conversation, mainly instrumental in producing the results upon which the defense is in some of its material parts based, I felt unwilling that such impression should go uncorrected, and to a former personal friend of many years, whom I respect and esteem, wrote the letter in question. * * * It is said to be human to err and divine to forgive. If in any action of mine connected with this case I have erred, the action has been one of the head and not of the heart. I leave this case in the hands of able gentlemen, one of whom I believe to be the greatest criminal lawyer living, and shall never cease to pray for Daniel McFarland's safe deliverance."

IN voting Henry D. Foster $3,500 to pay his expenses in contesting Mr. Covode's seat, the House of Representatives acted more in the spirit of liberality than justice. Perhaps there are precedents, but is it right? We are not so certain that in a money point of view Foster has not made more by not getting his seat than Covode made by getting it. As for the honor and the rest, it cannot be reckoned at a high figure—unless one is in for "subsidies," in which case honor is lost in the sliding scale known in Congressional circles where subsidies most do thrive.

GOV. WALKER, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation recommending that Wednesday, the fourth day of May, be observed by the people of that State as a day of humiliation and prayer, to testify their grief for the late calamity that has befallen the State, and especially its chief city, and to acknowledge their dependence on an all-wise Providence.

MISS VAN LEW, "Postmaster" of Richmond (as she designates herself), has written a letter to the Mayor of Philadelphia, soliciting aid for the sufferers by the late awful calamity at Richmond. The Mayor has promptly responded by calling a meeting of citizens for consultation on the subject.

FRANCE is the paradise of office-holders. There are 35,000 rural guards, 13,000 gendarmes, 38,000 primary schoolmasters, 30,000 private guards, 30,000 customs agents, 6,000 foresters, 8,000 police agents, 3,000 justices of the peace, 3,450 judges, at least 35,000 tobacco dealers (appointed by the Government), and any number of constables, notaries and pensioners.

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For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Number of emigrants arrived at New York since January 1st, 44,257; same time last year, 42,801. Receipts to date for commutation, $109,787.04; disbursements, $132,513.61; in bank January 1, 1870, $70,471.09; to the credit of the Commissioners with the City Chamberlain, $36,645.09.

Philadelphia is taking foremost rank in the foreign fruit trade. Vessels going forward to Mediterranean ports with petroleum, receive return cargoes in the shape of fruit, for which remunerative rates are obtained. Some idea of the extent of this business can be formed from the fact that during the past week seven vessels arrived at that port from Messina and Palermo, bringing in all about 30,000 boxes of oranges, 600 half boxes ditto, and 9,362 boxes lemons.

The medical fraternity of Philadelphia is greatly excited over the approaching meeting, on May 2, of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, when the vexed question whether students from the female medical college shall attend the medical practice of the hospital will be referred to them for their decision.

The King of Bavaria continues to sustain the adversaries of the Papacy. He has just addressed an autograph letter to Professor Huber for his articles on, "Papacy and the State," published in the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*. He has also given a private audience to Pere Hoelzl, a Frenchman, who has written a work to prove that Dr. Doellinger is perfectly orthodox.

A colored delegate sat in the New York Republican Convention to nominate Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Appeals. When he rose to vote he was received with "thunders of applause."

An investigation is going on which proves that over two hundred New York Custom House officers have received bribes from smugglers. The fact will surprise no one, but that it should be found out is really amazing.

One of the measures adopted during the late session of the New York Legislature was the passage of a bill incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company—a corporation which has made promises of achieving something that shall be a great national as well as a world's fair. They say the money, seven millions of dollars, is all subscribed or guaranteed, and that it is in responsible hands.

The stock of wheat at the lake ports is now about 3,500,000 bushels above that held at the opening of navigation last year, indicating that a heavy supply may come forward within the next two weeks. It is reasonable to anticipate, however, that a considerable proportion of it will be held back until a somewhat definite estimate of the prospects of the next crop can be formed.

An English trade circular estimates that Great Britain will require between April and September 1st at least 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, involving shipments of at least half a million bushels (including flour) from this country for the balance of the season.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says "the drinking customs of New York are fearful," and for illustration adds: "I met the other day in the street quite a well known minister, who was so drunk that two friends could hardly hold him up, and his language was neither chaste, reverent nor decent."

The steamship Great Eastern has just been leased to the English Cable Construction Company for five years, to be used in laying submarine telegraph wires manufactured by the company. This fact shows the immense increase in the number of ocean telegraph companies, and the increased accommodation for communication with the remote portions of the world.

We have the story from New Orleans that a poor fellow, who was recently arrested for some offense, on being asked how he obtained a living, replied, "I pick up cigar stumps on the levee for a living." There can be no doubt that cigar stumps are utilized in large cities. They are assorted and cleansed, and then manufactured into cheap cigars, to be sold to the million.

The Springfield (Mass.,) *Republican* gives the following, under the heading "Vital statistics:" An unmarried Pittsfield miss of thirteen is about to become a mother, and another, a year her senior, became such last week.

The Fenian "scare" has reached Winnepeg, and now it is discovered that there are secret lodges of the terrible Fenians there, numbering a great many, who are only waiting a favorable opportunity to carry out their plots against the British Government. A Red River correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says that if Canada intends to keep that country, troops must come, and at once; and that Riell's object is not annexation, but an independent French-Catholic republic.

THERE is a prospect that the Canada and Red River difficulty will have a peaceful solution. It was the subject of an interesting discussion in the Canadian House of Parliament on the 20th, in the course of which Sir John Macdonald stated that the government was almost certain of bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. They had already made so much progress that, though he might not enter into details, he was at liberty to say that within a few hours the whole trouble would probably be satisfactorily settled. He spoke in the most positive manner on this point, and held out very hope to the House that there would be no more annoyance. Whereat the Toronto *Telegraph* warns Sir John that if he is found holding any intercourse with or offering terms to the ruffians under Riell, he will be held to answer severely for it.

TREASURER SPINNER, in a letter to J. L. Worth, of the New York Park National Bank, advocates the passage of a law to prevent National Banks from paying interest to each other on deposits. He holds that banks were intended to lend, not borrow money, and the violation of this rule draws more money from legitimate channels of business in great cities than the fact that country banks are not compelled to redeem their circulating notes. National Bank notes, he says, are increasing to such an extent in the Treasury, as compared with legal tenders, as will compel the Secretary of the Treasury to direct them to be assorted with a view to their redemption.

THE total imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the month of April have been $7,982,000, which is only about $50,000 variation from the same month of 1869, though about 45 per cent. above 1868. The warehousing movement indicates a healthy business, the withdrawals having exceeded those of last year by about $700,00. The whole amount placed on the market has been $8,771,000, against $8,071,000 for April, 1869. The total importations for the first four months of the calendar year have been $39,461,000, against $40,122,000 in 1869, and only $27,390,000 in 1868.

THE copyright question is revived by the news that Mr. Thornton is empowered to conclude a copyright treaty with the United States, which is satisfactory to both parties. It is also stated that a British colonial copyright is to be invested with all the privileges of an Imperial copyright. It is well known that the British government has already been empowered to establish an international copyright with this country when we are ready to accept it.

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Delaines,
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Tickings, Checks,
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Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
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Doeskins,
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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
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Newcastle, Pa., April, 1870. wsm

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GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1870.

In a scathing paper on the Bonds Funding Bill, the *Nation* asks whether it would be good policy for us to provide that the national indebtedness cannot be cancelled under forty years; whether, in order to save a few millions of interest now, it would be wise to insure the payment of interest for the next forty years? This is a question well deserving of consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. People just now are so averse to paying any of the principal of the public debt, that they have naturally come to hope that the period fixed for the redemption of the contemplated new issues will be very remote. They don't want to have anything to do with this principal. This aversion is due to the perpetuation of the Income tax. While we are paying thirty millions annually, while you are paying two or three hundred millions annually, out of the national indebtedness? With the discontinuance of this Income tax, however, this aversion would manifestly cease, and that very soon disappear. Shall the people then be deterred from paying any of this debt, however much they may feel disposed to do so, from a feeling of pride and other considerations than the one mentioned? This debt is of such a character that the steadily accumulating funds for the Treasury yearly growing larger with the increase of population, and hence duties, cannot be applied to the redemption of any of them until after 1910, or when more than half of those now living are in their graves? Would it not be far better to provide that the Government should begin to cancel its obligations, say after the expiration of ten years—that is, to say, to make the new issues redeemable after ten and within forty years? If we are to have a funding bill at this session of Congress, the foregoing considerations should be carefully weighed before any measure is determined upon.

—The bond market is strong and buoyant this afternoon, eighty-ones being ¾ higher, sixty-twos 1, sixty-fours and ten-forties ½, old sixty-fives ⅝, new sixty-fives, sixty-sevens, and sixty-eights ⅝, and currency sixes ¼. The following were the prices at 3 P. M.:

United States Sixes, 1881, cpn	116¾@117
United States Five-twenties, 1862, cpn	115½@115¾
United States Five-twenties, 1864, cpn	115¼@115½
United States Five-twenties, 1865, cpn new	113¼@113½
United States Five twenties, 1865, cpn	113¼@113½
United States Five twenties, 1868, cpn	113¾@113¾
United States Ten-forties, cpn	109¾@109¾
Pacific R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	112½@

—The gold market has been stronger this afternoon, the price having advanced to 115¼. The last currency rate was 3 per cent. The following is the range of prices:

1:15 P. M.	114⅞ | 2:15 P. M. — 115¼
1:30 P. M.	114⅝ | 2:30 P. M. — 115¼
1:45 P. M.	115 | 2:45 P. M. — 115
2:00 P. M.	115¼ |

—I is reported that the advance of this week has brought out and thrown on the market a prodigious amount of the precious metals from private hoards and from the banks, while the heavy payments on account of interest from the Treasury are daily swelling this current of new gold which is offering in Wall street. Hence the supply of gold on the market is large and increasing, and, so far as this condition can have influence, it is an adverse force to the speculation for a rise. Moreover, there is also to be taken into the account the movements of foreign exchanges. Now, as peace is to be the policy of the great powers of the old world, will not probably soon undergo a change favorable to a heavier specie export? These and other considerations too obvious to be mentioned here have checked for some time, and perhaps may continue to check, the incipient movements of the bull cliques, and have surrounded those movements with danger.

—The stock market shows a recovery from the partial reaction of yesterday. The transactions have been unusually large throughout the list, and prices generally higher.

The main interest has been in Reading, which, after advancing to 104¾, fell back to 102⅝ and again recovered to 103¾. Northwestern common continues excited and active, advancing to 38¾, with an active demand for cash and regular stock. Rock Island advanced to 93¾, cash and regular stock. Rock Island advanced to 124. The purchases of Lake Shore are heavy at 96@96¼. New York Central advanced to 98¾. Ohio and Mississippi is firm at 35¾@36¼. Pacific Mail, after opening at 48¾, fell off to 47¾, but with the handling a new interest in the subsidy bill has been passed and signed.

—The circulation bill reported by the House Committee of Banking and Currency is generally understood as a measure of contraction inasmuch as it not only reduces by $55,000,000 the amount available for banking reserves, but increases by $75,000,000 the class of bank obligations calling for a reserve, and would take out of active circulation about $20,000,000 of legal tenders to rest as a dead reserve in the banks. The bill is so opposed to the known sentiment of the House and to the views regarded as a necessary political concession to the West that its chances for adoption are reported as very slight. It has therefore affected the market but little.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) deals in Real Estate Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells at commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The week just closed was one of activity, and a portion of the time a good deal of excitement prevailed in most departments. Produce—The receipts keep pace with the wants of the home trade. Prices have been uniform most of the week. Flour—The market has been steady with a fair jobbing demand. The attempt to excite the market and advance the rates did not succeed. The receipts for the past three days were 2,955 bbls, independent of the amount on hand at the commencement of the week, and the amount manufactured by the mill. From the above figures it will be observed that the prospect for an advance was not a very flattering one. Bacon and Provisions—The market is strong one, with a fair jobbing demand for the various kind of hog products; buyers were numerous and all were disposed to invest; the stock on hand is not a large one and will soon need replenishing. It may be proper to note that the present prices are about as high as a large portion of consumers can afford to pay; a further advance will cause them to dispense with bacon for an article that does not cost so much. Groceries—the market was a fair one, with a good business being transacted; large sales were made during the past week. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market was a dull one' with occasional sales at 60@70c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, since our last; 154 barrels were received. The current rates for good sound one are $1@1 75 ₱ barrel. Sales mixed lots at $2 75@3 75 as per quality.

ASHES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; prices have been uniform for some time at the following: Pots, common 4c; refined 4½c; pearls 9@9½c; potash 7½@7½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRASS—The market was a dull one, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices nominal at 20@22 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off; still, the demand was not an active one. The principal inquiry was for choice table butter, prices ranging from 28@30c; inferior lots were not wanted; prices irregular.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c; peaches 9@9½c; peeled halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@13½c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a moderate demand for "Sackett's" berries, at $10@20 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer without any quotable change in prices. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 28½@29½c in round lots, and 29@29½c in a small way.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past were limited and prices were steadily maintained; sales Western Reserve at the Monongahela 16½@17c; New York State dairy 17c; factory 18c; fancy 18½c.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. Markets shade firmer with sales at 15@16c ₱ doz.

FEATHERS—The market contains a fair supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@45c ₱ bushel.

FISH—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $5 75.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—The stock on hand is not a large one; we are reported small sales at 26 00@26 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market remains quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales of kiln dried at 85c @$1 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of fowls by the coop at 90@95c ₱ pair.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is well supplied; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

SALT—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. Sales were made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market appeared firmer; further sales of baled being made on the landing at $17 00@20 00 ₱ ton. Sales from wagons at $16 00 @21 00 as per quality.

OATS—The demand is limited with a quiet market. Choice lots are held at 62½@65c ₱ bushel, and mixed lots at 52@57½ ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to furnish our readers. The demand was fair and sales were liberal. We quote following prices:

COFFEE—Rio, fair 18@19c, good 19½@20c, prime 21@22c; fancy 22½@23c; Java 27@27½ ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina 8@9c, Louisiana 7½@8c, Rangoon, 6c, A coffee, 13c, B do 12½c; extra yellow 11½@12c ₱ lb.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 10½; choice 11c ₱ lb.

SYRUP—Golden 38c; Lowering's 60c; silver drips, 65c; perfection drips 80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c. MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand. Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 40@1 80; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong No. 1 $1 25 and $1 50; Oolong No. 2 $1 25; Oolong No. 3 $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 9@9½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 15½; Lotus Starch 14c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 22c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Firmness and activity was the ruling feature of the market. The week's sales were among the largest we have reported for some time; the advance we have mentioned is noticed has been sustained; holders are evidently well pleased with the week's operations, feeling healthy prices. The current rates were as follows:

HAMS, S. C., 18@19c, canvassed do 19@ 19½c; sides ribbed 16½c; clear ribbed 16¾c; clear do 17½; shoulders, plain, 12½@13c; S. C. 13½c; dried beef breakfast bacon, 15c.

LARD—In tierces, 17¼c; buckets, 18c; kegs 17¾c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 26@1 27.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@20 ₱ lb.

LARD—In tierces 16¾c; in kegs 17¾c; in buckets 17¾@18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

HIDES—Market steady, with sales of green salted at 10@11c; green buffs 7½@8c; green calf 12½c; dry flint 22@24c ₱ lb.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; mixed lots sell readily at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market during the latter part of the week was not an active one; buyers were inclined to face holding prices, and, as receipts not large; prices generally had a drooping tendency. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: Oats, 1,500 sacks; rye, 228 sacks; barley, 80 sacks; wheat, 1,064 sacks; corn, 516 sacks. Several mills are well supplied from the West and South, so that the advance talked of has been postponed. The current rates are: Prime to choice white wheat $1 40@1 48; white southern $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand; prices declining downward, the outside rates now being 47@48c; and from store 53@54c. Corn—Market nearly bare; buyers not anxious to invest; limited receipts have evidently prevented a breakdown in prices; car sales 85@85c; shelled 88@90c. Rye—Market unchanged; prices nominal at 90c @$1 00. Barley—Demand limited; holders want 85@90c for good to prime spring.

SEEDS—There is nothing new in this market except a falling off in the demand. Clover seed is selling at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bushel and timothy at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bush.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet and easy one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 58@60c; mixed lots, 52@55c.

BEESWAX—The market inactive, a good article sells at 40@42c ₱ lb.

PEA NUTS—Sales prime Tennessee 9@10c ₱ lb.

OAT MEAL—Sales at $10 50 ₱ bbl, and $5 50 ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, dealers coming their supplies in lots for immediate use. The receipts since our last were 1,010 barrels. Current rates: Pittsburg $5 25@5 50; spring wheat $5 50@ 5 75, $6@6 20 for winter wheat; sales were made in sacks at 25c ₱ bbl less than barrel rates.

The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 30; extra winter family in bbls $5 50; in sacks $5 80; choice family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 90; superfine white wheat, in barrels $5 25; in sacks $5 50. Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, in barrels $5 25@5 50; Spring Wheat Mixtures, $4 75 ₱ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50. Pacific, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80@5 90 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 30, 1870. }

Closing Markets—Cattle.

The run of cattle since Wednesday was a light one, only 700 head having arrived during the run for the week. The quality of the stock was fair, yet not quite as good as last week. The Eastern markets were good in the opening part of the week, and owners held their stock firmly, but during the latter part of the week the market was not so good. Eastern buyers claimed that while the price for cattle and sheep were too high, yet hogs were the only live stock which would be a safe investment for their market. Our local trade bought cattle sparingly, but the demand for speculation cleared off the light run before the closing day. The

PRICES

Obtained this week show an advance of from ¼@½c ₱ lb over the previous quotations, as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $7 75@8 12½; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200, $7 25@7 50; common corporation 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $6 75@7 00; stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 $5@6; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 50@6 00.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following are the total shipments East from these markets for the week ending on Saturday, as taken from the records in the office of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Cattle.	Horses	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	127	3	27	57
Baltimore	2	1	...	15
Total for Philadelphia	18	...	...	...
Philadelphia	10	3	28	28
Total	147	7	55	100

Following are the sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Lamb	31	200	$ 6
Holmes, L & G	Hinds	1	1,530	$ 00
Holmes, L & G	Newman	29	70,762	6 40
Holmes, L & G	Jones, Jr	34	69,320	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	30	58,200	6 62
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	36	67,750	7 85
Holmes, L & G	Aull	11	11,650	7 87
Holmes, L & G	Aull	1	490	7 00

And ¾0 off.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was an average one, and the prices of the opening market were maintained throughout the week. The ruling price was $6 50@6 60 ₱ 100 lbs. Prices in Philadelphia a number were sold for this retail market. The demand was equal to the run. Since Wednesday noon the number of hogs sold was 3,339, as reported by Mr. Imhoff, the Weighmaster.

PRICES.

Following were the ruling rates: Extra Philadelphia, 7c; $6 50@6 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 75@6 87½; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 75@6 87½; still fed, 150 to 200, $6 25@6 37½; light stock, 120 to 150, $5 75@6 00.

Below will be found the rates:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co.	42	9,650	$ 00
Holmes, L & G	Newport	56	11,620	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Newport	104	20,530	6 12
Holmes, L & G	Newport	92	17,790	6 12
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	101	23,870	6 35
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	109	22,830	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	27	5,240	6 19
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	15	3,220	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	103	22,810	6 75
Holmes, L & G	C M Keys	124	22,750	6 05
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	98	20,230	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	98	23,860	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Wilson	75	15,140	6 30
Orr & Williams	A Watson	61	11,490	6 30
Orr & Williams	Gilchrist & Co	94	22,210	6 30
Orr & Williams	Gillett & Co	34	8,210	6 00
Orr & Williams	Gillett & Co	24	5,240	6 20
Orr & Williams	Gillett & Co	5	940	6 20
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	100	36,910	6 50
Orr & Williams	W Newport	66	15,000	6 62
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	100	22,850	6 32
Orr & Williams	D Smith	100	19,970	6 15
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	35	7,160	6 15
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	34	8,570	6 15
Hedges & Taylor	Voetter & B	32	7,660	9 30
Hedges & Taylor	Rumsey & Fri	94	23,960	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	J Rothschilds	85	19,950	6 10
Hedges & Taylor	Ed Dewitt	70	17,920	6 10
Hedges & Taylor	Messenger & Co	142	28,300	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Voetter & B	221	50,660	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	91	18,130	6 50

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light, and comprises many good extra fine qualities. The demand was very good, and the pens were readily cleared out by Saturday afternoon. We learn from the report of Mr. Howland, the gentleman sheep waymaster, that since Wednesday noon 5,258 sheep were sold. The light run, the fair demand, and the good quality of the stock accounts for the advanced rates ruling during the week.

PRICES.

The following were the ruling figures of the closing week: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75@ 6 50, good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $ 25@5 50; decent fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 75@5; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 4 25@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 25@1 75.

The following are the sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Loyd	141	10,490	6 62
Holmes, L & G	Hill	229	19,270	6 56
Holmes, L & G	Davis	101	9,010	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Davis	122	10,747 lbs.	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Jas Pearce	157	13,800	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Jas Pearce	101	7,770	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	H Dilcrick	49	3,420	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	Rumsey & P	95	7,850	5 75
Orr & Williams	E Davis	117	9,450	5 75
Samuel Smith	E H Davis	111	8,340	5 80

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

The *Journal* says: The same depression spoken of in our last continues in pig iron, and the market may be considered as decidedly flat. The prices are tending downward, and will no doubt decline should the British warrants 19 Congress hold the tariff down to $5 per ton.

The receipts and shipments are light, and the stock on hand holds fortunately quite small. We quote as per last week:

Hecla cold blast, car wheel	30@36
Mill holblast	26@30
Foundry hot blast	20@42
Bituminous	24@34

Mr. H. Campbell received a new hot blast yesterday for Mt. Vernon Furnace.

W. D. Kelley, the Invincible, has the stone work for his new hotblast at Old Furnace about completed. He is constructing a couple of flats for the purpose of bringing coal from Wayne county, West Virginia. They will be decked overand will carry eight or ten wagons. Teams will be hard at each end of the route and take the wagons to and from the flats, thereby giving the coal but two handlings.

Belfont and Ashland (Bituminous) are both doing well.

The *Register* says: Vesuvius iron is now a metal in itself in the trade at its present capabilities raise it far above ordinary foundry iron for car wheel purposes, and nearly, if not quite equal to the best cold blast. It sells for $52 with not a ton on hand to meet the demand which is constantly increasing.

Mt. Vernon has received her new Davis's Hot Blast. It will be immediately put up, and the furnace in blast in a couple of weeks.

A new hot blast is to be put up at Belfont furnace. It will be built at Wm. Lambert's Machine shops.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 30.—The transactions in pig iron since our last report have been extremely limited, buyers and sellers being widely apart in their views. The Philadelphia mills are still standing, owing to the low prices and the heavy quotations of English iron. The furnace men are preparing to blow out, rather than accumulate stocks at present cost. Small sales of No. 1 at $25, for foundry purposes, and of forge iron at $20.

Manufactured Iron—There is an increased demand for bar iron, and sales are making at $75@77 50.

Scotch Pig—Is steady at $33@36, the latter rate from store.

Bloomers—Are quiet.

Nails—Are attracting more attention as the season advances, and are getting scarce, several of the factories being sold up. Wes quote at $4 25.

Anchors and Chains—Sell at 7c for the former and 6c ₱ lb for the latter.

NEW YORK.

April 30.—The demand for Scotch pig is more moderate, but owing to the light supply and advanced rates of gold, prices have further appreciated. We quote Eglinton at $34 from ship and $36 from yard; Gartsherrie at $37 from yard; Calder and Langloan $35 from ship and $37 from yard, and Coltness $37 50 from ship. The sales are 1,000 tons Langloan at $35, and 500 tons Summerlee at $38 50. There is a moderate inquiry for American at steady prices, and we notice sales of 600 tons No. 1 carron at $35, and 400 do No. 2 at $31. There appears to be an overplus of forge on the market, occasioned by the stoppage and strike at the rolling mills, and prices have declined to $29@30. Halls are in moderate request at our quotations. From afore, bar continues inactive at our quotation for refined, viz.: $77 50@80 ton; we hear of no sales from manufacturers' hands, and we understand they are not rolling.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@115.

NEW YORK, April 30—P. M.

THE TREASURY FORBEARANCE.

Wall street was filled with rumors relative to the Treasury policy for May. The general impression is that the sale of gold and purchases of bonds will be increased.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is favorable to continued ease in money.

Loans	Increase $ 488,000
Specie	Increase 1,807,224
Circulation	Decrease 110,241
Deposits	Increase 5,206,925
Legal Tenders	Increase 1,329,449

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 ₱ cent on call.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@109⅞.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 114¾, fell to 114⅝, advanced to 115¼, and closed steady at 114⅝@115, Carrying rates 3@5 ₱ cent. Clearances $65,000,000. Exports for the week $771,919.

GOVERNMENTS

Buoyant, with an increased demand from investors. Coupon 6s 105@105 117 do '62 114⅝@115⅝; do '64 114⅝@ 114⅞; do '65 114⅝@115; do new 114⅝@115; do '67 113⅞ @113⅞; do '68 113⅝@113⅞; 10-40s 108¼@108¾; currency 6s 122@117¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 92¾; old Tennessee 69; new do 57¾. The time for the conversion of Northwestern Railroad bonds is extended to May 2. It is understood not over $1,000,000 of bonds were converted.

STOCKS

Active and higher. Canton 70¾; Cumberland 31¾; Western Union Telegraph 33¾; Quicksilver 37¾; Mariposa do do preferred 55¾; Adams Express 63; Wells 33¾; Merchants' Union 33¾; United States 43¾; Pacific Mail 47¾, New York Central 97¾; do scrip 94¾; Erie 27¾; do preferred 48; Harlem 127; Reading 102¾; Lake Shore 98; Illinois Central 140¾; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northern Pacific 40; do preferred 91¾; Michigan Central 124½; Rock Island 123; New Jersey Central 109; Fort Wayne 99; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78¾; Indiana 98; Toledo 98; Michigan Southern and Indiana Central 91¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 79¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 2; Hecla 80; Quincy 18. Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $88,123,429; currency, $9,101,564; gold certificates $28,000.

Imports for the week—dry goods, $1,692,263; general merchandise, $5,796,934.

The following amounts on account of May interest during the week were $7,772,207. The other coin interest payments were $113,358. Receipts from customs $1,326,999 52

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1 600 bales at 28½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 7,902 bbls; flour 50@10c lower; sales 6,800 bbls at $5 40@5 60 for superfine state and western; $5 60@5 85 for extra State; $4 90@5 65 for extra western; $5 45@5 85 for white wheat extra; $5 10@5 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 80@6 00 for extra do; $5 40@5 60 for fancy do; $5 60@6 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sal s 200 bbls at $5 30@5 35. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 300 bbls western at $1 06@1 06, and 100 bbls next week at $1 07. Receipts of wheat 182,150 bush; wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 35,000 bushels at $1 50 for No. 2 spring; $1 51@1 52 for No. 1 spring; $1 57@1 59 for winter red and amber western; $1 61@1 62 for white Michigan. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Receipts of corn 11,000 bush; corn heavy and 1c lower and scarcely so firm; sales 50,000 bush at $1 08@1 12 for new mixed western; $1 15 for old mixed western; $1 16@1 17 for white western. Receipts of oats 11,02 bush; oats dull without decided change; sales 20,000 bush at 64@65c for western in store and afloat; 66@69c for Ohio and State. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull at 9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull at 15½c for crude, and 28½@29c for refined. Hay in moderate demand; sales 1,000 bales at 80@85c for shipping, and $1 05@1 10 for prime. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and lower; sales 250 bbls at $20 for mess, and $18 50@19 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—shoulders nominal; clear sides 17½@18c. Lard firmer and 1c higher; sales 300 bbls at 18¾@18 7-16c for prime steam at 18¾c on spot; 18 7-16@18½c for May, and 18½@18 9-16c for May and June; 18 9-16@18¾c for June and July; 18¾@18 15-16c for July and August; 18 15-16@19c for August, September and October. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 3-32d; wheat 9d; corn 8d.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand. Bulk of sales at $5 00@5 25 for family; $5 40@5 60 for extra family. Rye dull at $1 02. Corn dull and sold at 80@80c; supply better. Rye dull and drooping but prices are not lower; middling uplands 22c. Whisky closed dull at $1 04@1 05 declining sales. Tobacco—Leaf dull and unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork, $20, bulk meats 11¼, 14½. Bacon for shoulders, 12½; clear rib and clear sides. Bacon firm at 12¾, 15, 16@17c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Lard dull at 17½@18c for kettle rendered. Butter 30@35c for fresh made; lower grades not saleable. Eggs 15c ₱ doz. Receipts of cattle active and higher; sales at 2@6½c; now held at 8½c; consumptive demand good. Hay firmer; loose grassed $16@17 per ton. Groceries unchanged and in good demand at full rates. Gold 114¾ bid; buyer's market easy at 80@90 ₱ cent. Exchange firm at par, buying.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Tobacco very firm. Cotton dull and nominal at 22c for middling. Hemp quiet at $1 60@1 65 for common; $2@2 15 for medium. Flour unchanged at $4 25@4 45 for extra, $4 65@4 90 for XX, $5@5 50 for XXX. Wheat firm; No. 1 red fall at 1 08@ 1 13; choice red $1 21, nothing done in spring. Corn dull at 70@71c for No. 2 mixed. Oats dull at 50c; prime 51; prime white 51@51. Oats firm at 58@58c in bulk; 59@59c sacked. Rye firm at 78@80c. Iron ore quiet and unchanged. Provisions very dull. Mess pork $18@18 50. Dry salt shoulders in the clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 17c. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17@17½c. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Whisky firm at 93c. Groceries active and buoyant at 11@7½c. Hogs steady at 6@6½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30—Dry Goods—As usual the market at the close of the week was lacking in animation, yet prices for most part rule quite uniform. Atlantic A brand 22½; Atlantic H and Hamilton D extra and Appleton A 19c; Amoskeag A, Stark A and Washington 14½c; Pittsfield A 11½c; Broadway 12½c; Bedford R 11½c; Lonsdale A 14½c; Lonsdale cambric 16c; Bay Mills 20c; Wamsutta 21½c; Allendale 8 4 cots 8½c; Androscoggin 8 4 do 9½c; Pepperell 8 4 do 10½c. Prints are steady and in good demand, and choice fancy styles are held at an advance of half a cent. Brown drills are depressed and selling as low as 14½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour very firm and good demand; western superfine $5 00@5 25. Wheat higher; prime red No. 1 $1 30@1 36. Penna. white $1 40@1 50. Corn steady; white $1 12@1 14; yellow $1 10@1 12. Oats firm at 62@65c. Rye firm at 1 05@1 10. Provisions firm at $22 Bacon firm; ribbed sides 16¼@16½c; clear sides 17½@17¾c; shoulders, 13½@13¾c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm at 94@95.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour steady; spring wheat extra family $5 00@5 75. Wheat—prime red scarce at $1 35@1 40. Rye $1 05@1 10. Corn firm and drooping; yellow $1 12@1 12. Oats steady; 62@ 63c for Pennsylvania, and 59@60c for Penn'a and Delaware. Petroleum quiet; crude 15¼@19½c; refined 28¼@28½c. Provisions held firmly; mess pork $20 50@20 75. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

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Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and FIXTURES.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Boston Belting Co.'s make of the BEST BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.

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Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

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This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal at any size or quantity. All FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

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H. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

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Secy. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST

Open Daily from 9 o'

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Collector Davis left the city for Washington Saturday.

DISCHARGED.—The boys arrested at Mercy Hospital Fair on Friday night for pocket picking, were discharged.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire from box 75, Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of a couple of board piles at the foot of Forty-fifth street.

SILVER WEDDING.—Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., the well known editor, divine and philanthropist, will celebrate his silver wedding to-day.

PURCHASED.—The three-story brick building adjoining the Dollar Savings Bank building, on the east side, has been purchased by the Bank directors.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor will be held this afternoon at the office of Mr. Fortune, the Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—There may be a meeting of this Board to-morrow afternoon, but it is a matter of doubt. We will be better able to say on Wednesday.

THE free excursion train for the sale of lots at McKeesport will leave the Connellsville Depot this day at one o'clock precisely, returning at six. Free both ways.

COMPANY "D," DUQUESNE GRAYS.—A meeting of this organization, in the Seventeenth ward, will be held this evening, in the public school house.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—As already announced the Fire Commissioners will meet this evening for the purpose of organizing and transacting such other business as may come before them.

ATTRACTIVE—The Art Gallery. eodtf

NEW BOAT.—The Union Boat Club yesterday received their new four-oared papper boat, mention of the ordering of which has been previously made. It is the first paper four-oared boat ever received in this city, and is a beauty.

TROOPS ON THEIR WAY WEST.—Four hundred men, belonging to the Seventh United States Infantry, under the command of Col. Hanna passed through the city on their way to Sioux city yesterday.

APOPLEXY.—Mr. J. W. Baker the well known cigar dealer, fell in an appoplectic fit on Fifth avenue Saturday afternoon. He was better yesterday afternoon and it is thought he will recover.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Mr. Edward Brush, son of Mayor Brush, was accidentally thrown from a buggy on Chatham street, at ten o'clock Friday night and slightly injured. The accident was caused by the horse running away.

TOWBOAT GROUNDED.—The towboat "Wm. Barnhill" ran over the foundation of one of the old aqueduct piers, on Saturday afternoon, and stuck fast. It was supposed she could be got off without much damage.

PENN AVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—On Thursday, May 12th, an election will be held at East Liberty for five Commissioners authorized to manage the improvement of Penn avenue, under the act recently passed the Legislature and approved by Councils.

ARM BROKEN.—Friday afternoon a Mrs. Hurah, who resides at Walker's Mills, fell down stairs, dislocated her elbow and fractured her left arm. She was attended by Dr. Donneily, who happened to be at Walker's Mills at the time.

FORM BOOK No. 52.—Form book No. 52 is to go into use among the wholesale dealers and retailers to-day. Where a man carries on both branches of business, he has to keep one book for the rectifying and another for the wholesale department.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.—It has been ascertained by the License Board in its investigation, that a great many of the druggists of this county have not the license for "other goods," required. It is estimated that there is ten thousand dollars due the county from this source. The Clerk of Courts is making arrangements to have the fees collected.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon the body of a colored man was found floating in the Ohio river at the head of Brunot's Island. Mr. Wm. McGill, who discovered the body, had it removed from the water, and yesterday sent a notice to Coroner Clarke about it. An inquest will be held to-day. It is supposed that the body is that of George King, who fell off the steamer Kate Putnam several days ago.

THE FAIR.—The voting at the Mercy Hospital Fair, on Saturday night, on the sword, sash and belt, stood as follows: General Rowley, of the Washington Infantry, 98; Captain Campbell, Company A, Duquesne Grays, 76; Captain Fullwood, Company B, 4; Captain Moore, Company C, 8; ——— Company D, 1; Joseph Kilgore, Pittsburgh Zouaves, 16; Captain Miller, Heath Zouaves, 4.

ANOTHER COMMITMENT.—The United States authorities have instituted proceedings and lodged a commitment against Gilroy, whose arraignment before Alderman Herron for false pretenses has been previously noticed. The last information made before the United States Commissioner charged him with falsely personating a revenue officer. It is stated that a suit for forgery, in Allegheny D. C. before Kilgore, Pittsburgh Zouaves, 16; Captain Miller, Heath Zouaves, 4.

ANOTHER COMMITMENT.—The United States Commissioner, in the case of Neely Burns, Tom Grogan and James O'Hare, was detailed to do special duty at the Workhouse on Saturday last, by Mayor Brush. Their mission will be to dig trenches, build stone walls, &c., and as each is stout and hearty, they are just the men the Superintendent wants. Ninety days is the time allotted each of them to remain at the Workhouse. Neely Burns' bail was this: At an early hour on Saturday morning, Burns and Grogan visited the house of Thomas Farmer, and acted outrageously, demolishing nearly all of Mr. Faulcon's household furniture in the act of exit. They then called at Mrs. Alkers on the hill, where their rowdy demonstrations were re-enacted. Burns and Grogan were arrested about ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, and O'Hare interfering to release them, was also arrested. They remained locked until one o'clock, when a hearing was given them, and at two o'clock they were on their way to the Workhouse. Mayor Brush has a peculiar way of dealing with roughs, relishable by all good citizens, but certainly very unpalatable to the class mentioned.

It Will Do!

It is not frequent that one can honestly, after a trial, say this of a Washing Machine; probably more failures have been made in this line than in almost any other kind of invention. Therefore it is but right to bear witness, when one can conscientiously do so, to the exceptions. There may be and probably are others, but the only genuine exception we know of is the new and entirely novel, and at the same time cheap and economical machine of Shaw & Clark, which is a washer and boiler combined. With it a child can do what is basically the hardest part of washing. It does not tear or wear the clothes. It washes them well and clean. It does it in an almost incredibly short time—and all this because it is a simple invention on correct principles. This we say on authority in our own house, for which we have great respect, and in this opinion we are backed up by many families to whom the proprietors refer; among them Mrs. M. Stevenson, Mrs. R. W. Cartwright, Mrs. Charles Reed, Mrs. James Brown, G. Stowy, Charles Reed, Mrs. James Brown, G. Stowy, Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Mr. Byers, Mrs. C. E. Gayley, L. H. Fahnestock, Mrs. S. H. Geyer. For this really meritorious invention Mr. T. N. Tarble, 17 Federal street, Allegheny, is the agent, where he can be consulted in regard to their sale and the disposal of territory.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS—Art Gallery. eodtf

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BAR.

Important Rules for the Government of Law Students.

There has been a want of care in the qualifications of young men for the study of the law, and a readiness to grant them admission to the courts which, during the past ten or fifteen years, has lowered the standard of excellence of which the Bar of Allegheny county was went to boast. The Judges and the older members of the bar have been consulting upon a plan of reform for some time past, and their efforts have at last taken practical shape. Having agreed upon an outline, the whole subject was referred to the Examining Committee, with a request to report rules to cover the points previously indicated.

In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, the Committee made a report, which, after some discussion, was approved. The following are the rules:

RULE XXV.—It shall be the duty of every attorney of this Court to register with the Prothonotary the name, age and place of residence of every person studying the law under his direction, and the time of clerkship shall be computed from the date of such registry. But no person shall hereafter be registered as a student at law until he shall have undergone an examination on all the branches of a thorough English education and the elements of the Latin language by the Board of Examiners, and produced and filed with the Prothonotary a certificate, signed by the majority of them, that he is sufficiently prepared and qualified to commence the study of law, and that they have received satisfactory evidence of his good moral character.

And any student who shall give one month's notice in writing to the Secretary of said Board of his desire to be so registered, before he shall come before them for examination.

RULE XXVI.—No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court except upon the following conditions;

1st. He shall be a citizen of the United States, and of full age.

2d. Every student applying for admission to practice as an attorney in this Court shall first cause notice to be published in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of his intention to make such application, for four successive weeks prior to his examination by the Board of Examiners, which notice shall set forth the name of the applicant, in which office he has studied, and at what time he will apply to be admitted.

3d. He shall have served a regular clerkship in the office, and shall have studied under the direction of an Attorney or Judge of this Court, or some other Court of this Commonwealth for three years, or, having pursued the study of law in some law school of good repute, he shall have spent one year in the office of a practicing Attorney of this Court; or, after being of full age, he shall have pursued his studies diligently in the office of some practicing Attorney of Allegheny county, or a Judge of this Court for the term of two years. A course of study in the law school of the Western University of Pennsylvania shall be deemed equivalent to so much regular clerkship in an attorney's office.

4th. He shall have undergone an examination by a Board of Examiners, appointed by the court, on the principles and practice of law and equity, and shall produce and file with the Prothonotary, at the time his admission is moved for, a certificate signed by all the examiners then present at this examination, that he is sufficiently qualified for admission to the bar, and that they have received satisfactory evidence of his good moral character. And every such examination shall consist partly of written questions, to be answered in writing by the student, which questions and answers shall be reported to the court.

RULE XXVII.—No person shall be admitted to practice in other courts of this or other States shall be admitted to practice in this court until he shall have appeared before the Board of Examiners and produced a certificate, signed by the examining committee, stating that they have received satisfactory evidence of their professional qualifications, including at least one year's diligent study or practice of the law, and recommending his admission to the bar. A written notice of his intention to apply for such admission shall be given to the Board at least two weeks prior to the application, and with said notice the applicant shall also produce and deliver to the examining committee of the President Judge of the court wherein he last practiced, of his good moral character and of the length of time which he practiced therein. Provided, however, that notice shall be given by publication as in the case of students applying for admission, and provided further, that this rule shall not apply to attorneys of other courts seeking to be admitted in this court for special cases.

RULE XXVIII. The agreement of the attorneys of this court, touching the business of this court shall be in writing; otherwise they will be considered of no validity. All motions for general admission to the bar shall be made by a member of the Board of Examiners.

It will be observed that the important changes have been made in regard to the standard of qualifications for young men desiring to pursue the study of the law; that new obligations are imposed upon their preceptors, and that the examiners who are to pass upon their admissibility, are required to do their work in the most thorough manner. The enforcement of these rules will have a very beneficial effect in more ways than one—will elevate the standard of professional skill, and deter many from entering upon the study of the law who are wholly unfitted for it, and who, should they pursue it, would be doomed to lead lives of the merest pettifoggers. There are those in this profession, as in all others, who have sadly mistaken their vocation, and such rules as those above given cannot fail to have a salutary effect. There is just one danger to a reform; and that is, that the rules will not be strictly and impartially enforced. The committee suffer themselves to relax in favor of this or that student, because of his position or influence, then the whole will be well rescinded. It is easy to make rules, but not so easy to apply them.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Business Transacted During the Month of May.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the office of J. A. Gray, Register, during the month of May:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The following letters of Administration were granted.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Henry Brakman	Charles Buck	$ 50
Nannie W. Barclay	John W. Barclay	100
Joseph Sargent	Joseph Ki er, Jr.	2,000
Benj. Garside	Allegheny Garside	200
Mary Brakman	Margaret Michael	300
James McAfee	Patrick McAfee	800
Isabella Faulhaber	C. H. Faulhaber	300
Henry Clark	Jas. Clark	800
John Lyon	W. B. Lyon	1,000
Agnes Alkin	Wm. Alkin	600
Robert McKim	Alexander McKim	100
Wm. B. Kramer	Charles Kramer	1,200
Albert Stevens	Eliza Marshall	1,000
Joseph Walker	Joseph Walker and Mary Trevor.	2,000
Elizabeth Smith	Edward Barclay	7,000
Wm. Finley	Margaret Finley	600
Gotleib Kemler	C. Kemler	3,000
Hugh Sallie	J. Dennis Sallie	500
Col. Wm. Deibl	A. H. Miller	7,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The following wills were admitted to probate:

Deceased.	Executors.
Jacob Pelt	Elizabeth Pelt.
Sarah Sill	Thomas S. Carby.
Margaret Reed	{ N. W. Brockaw and A. R. Sleyster.
William Scott	John Faederkil and Benjamin Donnel.
Joseph Schmidt	Peter Gelsheimer.
Mary E. Bermingham	Catharine Bermingham.
Elizabeth Owens	Jane Lewis and A. Hunter.
Benjamin Trimble	{ Elizabeth Barclay, John Trimble and James McKee.
Lydia Garrans	{ W. Pollock and David Boyd.
James Pollock	Gustave Kapphahn.
Barbara Loetter	P. Zeh Smith.
Wiatts York	

PARLOR OPERA BY JUVENILES.

A Delightful Entertainment.

In response to a polite invitation to witness an amateur operatic performance with all the accessaries of the stage, at the residence of Henry Kieber, Esq., in Allegheny, on Friday evening last we were among the number of gratified guests present and were not only delighted, but surprised at the development of musical and dramatic talent there displayed by the little *troupe of juvenile artists*, consisting mainly of the children of Henry and Augustus Kieber, all of tender years, scarcely exceeding twelve or fourteen, who sang their pieces with remarkable accuracy, taste and judgment. The first part consisted of a familiar comic songs in character and with a *naivette* rendered more irresistably comic by the juvenility of the performers. The second part of the programme, however, displayed more fully the training and extraordinary capacity of the children and the artistic influence of their preceptor, Mr. Kieber. It consisted of the entire operetta of "Sixty-six," by Offenbach, whose music, though generally criticised by writers as unadopted to the public stage is certainly most admirably adapted to juvenile performances of this kind. The plot is simple and entertaining, the music brilliant, and the whole most skilfully and comically performed by the little *artists*. At its conclusion Mrs. Kieber, who is a musician of rare talent in private, favored the remaining audience, with a couple of most choice and difficult pieces, all who were present were delighted with this new feature of social musical entertainment, which we hope, will be imitated by others, as it is unquestionably an effective means of advancing the musical refinement and taste of our people.

COMFORTABLE SEATS—At Art Gallery. eodtf

Base Ball Notes.

The Lawrence Club has organized with the following officers: President, James Voltz; Vice President, Joseph Walker; Secretary, George Metcalf; Recording Secretary, George Irwin; Treasurer, John Andrews; Directors, John Felker, Joseph Vogel, Joseph Brandner, Joseph Hebling, Mateh Lumm, Thomas Geiger, Hart, Joseph Brandner, Joseph Riol; Captain, George Hart.

The Osceola Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing season: President, John A. Fox, Vice-President, Wm. Bell; Secretary, Wm. Rober; Recording Secretary, Louis Fulton; Treasurer, Wm. Rober; Directors, John Riley, Vincent Stevens, George Metzger, Frank Johns, Thomas Cassiday; Match Committee, J. A. Fox, Wm. Rober, V. Stevens.

The City Club, of Allegheny, has organized for the season, and elected the following officers: President, E. Spiller; Vice-President, J. Hilliard; Treasurer, H. Stranch; Secretary, A. H. McClurg; directors, E. Brann, J. Douglass, A. Brown. The club will be ready for challenges after May 1st. Address A. H. McClurg, 107 Rebecca street, Allegheny City.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Court met at the usual hour Saturday morning, but no business of importance was transacted. Jury trials will be resumed to-day.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The following trial list will be taken up today:

50. Klef vs. Klef.
70. Hug vs. Shaner.
141. Clark & Co. vs. Allen & Co.
146. Caldwell & Kreps vs. McKee.
147. Davis vs. Montgomery et al.
148. Williams vs. Berger & Miller.
149. Collins vs. Hafely.
150. Moore vs. Duff & Ewing.
126. Hamilton vs. Curry.
Simperly & Meyers vs. Radcliff.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The special term of the United States Court will commence to-day.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau enters upon the third and last week of his engagement this evening, when he will appear as "Wool" in the dramatic version of Mrs. Southworth's story, "The Hidden Hand." "Wool" is one of Mr. Chanfrau's best impersonations.

THE PATTI CONCERTS.—The sale of reserved seats for the concerts of Carlotta Patti will commence this morning, at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, Wood street. They will doubtless be rapidly disposed of.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Art Gallery. eodtf

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Candidates for the Principal Positions.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department will meet this evening for organization, and to receive the names of the candidates for the positions of Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Department (which will be vacated by the positions under the new organization, and state that he will serve for one year gratuitously if the appointment is tendered him. As he is a member of Councils, he cannot serve as a salaried officer for one year after his retirement from that body, being an ordinance prohibiting Councilmen from receiving money from the City Treasury inside of one year after their term has expired. The salary is $1,200 per annum, and an opportunity to save this amount is given the Commissioners, but whether they will feel justified in accepting the services of any man gratuitously is a question we cannot undertake to answer.

For Secretary, the three principal applicants are Robert Elliott, E. S. Morrow, and Jesse Morgan. They are said to be well qualified, so that the commission cannot go far astray in selecting either. But it must be borne in mind that they may go outside of "candidates," and tender their appointments to men who have not thought of applying for them.

There are a host of applicants for the foremanship of the principal apparatuses, and it will require some little time and no small degree of judgment in getting the right men in the right places.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed by a Runaway Team.

A runaway occurred on Second avenue at one o'clock Saturday morning, resulting in the death of a man named Patrick Savage, foreman at Howard's roofing works.

It appears that a span of horses, driven by Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Devore, became frightened by the blaze of a fire, and ran off down the avenue. Mr. Jackson was thrown out by the accident, and the team dashed down the avenue without a driver. At the corner of Ferry street the vehicle collided with Howard's wagon, in which was Savage as the driver. Jackson's horses were severely struck Savage and knocked him off in wagon. It was thought at first that he had escaped serious injury, and he was able to walk to his home on Irwin street. Soon after reaching home, however, he commenced vomiting small blood, and Dr. Shaw was summoned, but the man sank rapidly and soon became insensible. He died, from internal injuries, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. In the absence of Coroner Clarke, Alderman McMasters on Saturday morning empannelled a jury, the inquest being adjourned until two o'clock this evening. The deceased leaves a wife and two small children.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Saturday, April 30, 1870:

W. J. Carothers to Jas. C. Wallace, March 31, 1870; one half interest in 48 by 100 feet on Monhon street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$400
Tobin P. Heisel to Frederick Serl, May 27, 1869; 26 by 90 feet on Edwards alley, East Birmingham.....$50
W. D. Jones to George Scheuring, October 23, 1867; 28 by 137 feet in Lawrenceville township.....$600
John Eichler to Ludwig Schmidt, April 27, 1870; 24 by 120 feet on Denman street, borough of Birmingham.....$7,500
Francis Walls to Jeremiah Martz, October 1, 1867; 100 by 125 feet at Wall's Station.....$100
J. W. Gerry to George Morrison, March 5, 1870; 13 acres in Moore township.....$1,300
Edward Crummie to Charles Schleiper, October 20, 1866; 20 by 150 feet on Page street, Lawrenceville.....$1,000
Wm. Bakewell et al. to Charles Schleiper, April 7, 1870; 19 by 128 feet on Penn avenue, Allegheny.....$1,900
F. F. Henry to Condorset Mecwan, March 26, 1870; 25 by 100 feet on Webster street, Pittsburgh.....$2,050
W. C. Auchenbaugh to J. W. Jones, April 1, 1870; one third interest in 40 by 60 feet on Fifth twenty-first street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
W. C. Auchenbaugh et al to J. W. Jones, April 1, 1870; two-third interest in above.....$2,000
Joseph A. Negley to H. M. Parker, June 1, 1869; 20 by 107 feet in Second ward, Allegheny city.....$400
Peter Schneider to George Roettger, April 23, 1870; 14 feet in some alley in the borough of East Birmingham.....$200
C. H. Love to M. A. Gardner, May 4, 1866; 55 by 158 feet in Charlers township.....$300

An Insane Man.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, officer M. B. Hazen discovered an insane man in the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Wood street. He accosted him, and not receiving any intelligible answer, conveyed him to the lock-up. There it was discovered that he was violently insane, and unable to tell exactly where he is from, give his right name, or anything that will lead to the discovery of his friends and relations. He raves in the most incoherent strain, and in reply to questions of our reporter stated that his name is Jesse Hall, that he is from Parnell, Ohio, that he is a son of Tyrus Hart, John Brown, and several others not necessary to mention. One time he said that he was from Zanesville; again, that he was from Pomeroy, and lastly from Marietta, O. He refuses to partake of any food and thought that he is aboard a boat which is sinking. He interviewed our reporter to take him off the boat, and remarked, "My God, the water is dashing over the deck." A hydrant running in the lock up made the noise which he imagined was the water running over the deck of the boat. Once he removed all his clothing, threw his pocket knife, &c., outside of the bars, and got ready to leap as the boat was sinking. He suddenly changed his notions, however, as he announced the discovery of a lot of birds in the boat, which he said were unable to fly and would perish unless he removed with them. He admits that he is crazy, and wants to be sent to an hospital. In a rational moment he stated his name was Hart, and that he has a brother living at Marietta, Ohio. He will likely be turned over to Mr. Fortune to-day.

ART GALLERY opposite head of Wood street. eodtf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

WATCH HOUSE DOCKET.

An examination of the watch house record of Saturday night, yesterday morning, showed that there had been twenty-six arrivals during the night. Mayor Brush, when the Court convened, summoned each of them before him, and dealt them justice accordingly as they deserved. The cases were of the most trivial nature, and therefore not worthy of special mention. That one was John Ryan. He was charged with general worthlessness, and on this score he was furnished a ticket for Claremont, there to make himself useful for the ensuing thirty days. He will be taken up today. We understand the balance of Ryan's family are in the poor house.

ALLEGED THREATS.

Sadie Leslie lodged complaint against Martin Brawdy on Saturday, for sorety of the peace, alleging that he threatened to kill her. This subsequently "interviewed" her, and as the result the information was withdrawn and before the ink was entirely dry.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Charles H. Lincoln preferred a charge of larceny by bailee against Ada Thompson, alleging that he had rented a sewing machine to her, and she was about to leave the city. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A. Sherbol alleges that Matthew Keep committed an assault and battery on him by striking him in the face.

[Before Alderman Koentz.]

SUIT AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

Dr. Ernest, who lives on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, made two informations before Alderman J. Smith, a constable in Allegheny city, one charging the defendant with misdemeanor, and the other charging him with extortion. The prosecutor alleges that he was sued a few weeks ago and claimed the benefit of the three hundred dollar law, but Smith unjustly took away his horse and buggy, and that defendant then offered to settle the case for three hundred dollars. Smith was arrested and required to give three hundred dollars bail for court.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

THREATS.

Mary Burke was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing, to answer a charge of threatening to kill Kate Scanlon.

ALLEGHENY.

ORDERLY—Judging from the scarcity of criminal business before the Alderman, the city has never been more orderly than during the past month.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire from Box 41 on Saturday just before noon, was occasioned by the burning of some shingles on the roof of a house on Sandusky street. The damage was trifling.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Wednesday afternoon is the time designated for the next meeting of the Woman's Rights Society of Allegheny. The Society meets at Mrs. Herron Foster's residence, 262 North avenue.

FAILED TO FIND IT.—A party of young men devoted an hour or two to the futile attempt to secure sufficient lager beer to get drunk on while walking over Troy Hill yesterday. Their failure chagrined them to that degree that they were guilty of attempting to compel a druggist in the upper portion of the city to comply with their demands. To hear A. U. last accounts they were anxious to induce the druggist to "hush the matter up."

A LEAP FOR LIFE.—People cannot be too careful walking along the trestle work of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, above Anderson street. Saturday morning a little girl named Lyon made a narrow escape at this point. While walking over the trestle work, she was frightened at the near approach of the Mail train from Manchester. In order to avoid the fate which awaited her by remaining on the cross-ties, she jumped to the ground on the cross-ties, she jumped to the ground a distance of eighteen or twenty feet, beneath, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet. When picked up, it was found that she had escaped with whole limbs, but the shock sustained rendered her incapable of moving. She was conveyed to her parents' residence on Madison avenue.

VISIT the Art Gallery. eodtf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

The Mayor had a full attendance Saturday morning. May Klimfelter, a hard case, was sent to jail thirty days. Another case was sent to jail ten days, three paid theis fines, and five were discharged.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Henry Koph was hauled up Saturday for reckless driving. Henry ran over the wife and child of Mr. Christ Gerst the day before on Ohio street, inflicting serious injuries upon the mother. The Mayor imposed a fine of $25 and costs on Henry, which will teach him to be more careful in future.

Six common cases were disposed of yesterday morning. One paid his fine, one was sent to the Workhouse ninety days, two were sent to jail ten days, one paid his lodgings.

Burglars at Work.

After enjoying a brief respite, the burglars have renewed their operations again. The residence of Mr. Philip R. Mertz, on Western avenue, was entered last Thursday night, in the absence of the occupants, and a considerable amount of goods removed. The operations of the thieves were not suspected: it was only by the merest accident that their depredations were discovered the next day, and even at the present hour the full extent of the loss sustained is not known. Among the articles known to have been stolen are a trunk full of clothing, some silverware, and various articles of trifling value.

Friday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter J. D. Lynch's residence, on Lincoln avenue. The attempt was hapily frustrated by a member of the household, who, observing a light in the cellar, called upon the police. The watchman responded promptly, but the thieves succeeded in making their escape.

COSY—The Art Gallery. eodtf

MEET TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The regular meeting of the Board of Control will be held to-morrow night.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham will be held on to-morrow evening.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—John N. Williams, charged before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, with beating his daughter, who, as mentioned on Saturday, was sent to the Poor Farm, was on Saturday committed to jail to await trial. The girl represented that her father treated her in the most brutal manner, assaulting her at every opportunity.

Lake Herring by the Car or Dray Load.

Mr. James Connor, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street, calls attention to the reform we noticed on Saturday, was sent to the Poor article of Lake Herring in lots, by the car load or dray load. Wholesale and retail grocers will find it to their interest to examine Mr. Connor's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For Liverpool, Queenstown, &c.

Any of our readers who expect to visit Europe any time during this season will do well to bear in mind that passage on any of the regular steamers running between New York and Liverpool can be secured at the office of the Pittsburgh ship agency, No. 47 Smithfield street, where plans of cabins can be seen and all necessary information had. T. H. Rattigan, agent. No. 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households without them. In fact everybody uses Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

Prostration Played Out.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick man no longer be persuaded there are cases of nine tenths of all diseases that can be cured by the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Hyppocrates, instead of dosing themselves with epsom salts, aloes, colycinth, jalap, and other power ful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of costive habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered nerves.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, will find in this fine tonic, combined with a course of the great invigorant, and blessing to mankind, a remedy against which malarious influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its branding and genial influence. It is an unfailing invigorant.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town or settlement on the American continent where it is not recognized as a household remedy and preventive against that epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is indigestion, biliousness, fever and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Job Printing.

All kinds of job printing promptly and neatly done at the lowest prices, by J. R. Hill, No. 92 Third avenue.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere of Mr. S. Kerr, announcing the sale of the fine cottage and lot near Oakland, occupied by him, on Saturday, May 7th. It is a very desirable piece of property, and purchasers should make a note of the fact.

McGuire's Beautifier

For the complexion, comprising three shades, No. 1 white, No. 2 pink, No. 3 blink, and admitted to be one of the best and handsomest toilet preparations ever brought before the public. For sale by Jos. Fleming, 54 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Retail Merchants

Can procure all grades and sizes of manilla wrapping paper at Godfrey & Clark's, No. 270 Liberty street.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Uring & Buchlon.

Merchant Tailors, 54 Sixth street.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The largest stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

STOCK SALES.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION BONDS, GOLD MINING AND OTHER STOCKS, FEW IN FIRST PRESENT SALE AT EXCHANGE, TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Exchange, by order of Executors of Mrs. Smithfield street.

15 shares German Insurance Co;
15 shares Fire Association;
$1,000 Monongahela Navigati n Co Bond;
5 shares Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Oil Co;
Pew No. 4 in First Presbyterian Church, Pittsb'gh.
EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
E. D. DITHRIDGE, Treas. GEO. W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager.

THE SUPERIOR Lumber Company

Invite attention to their unequalled facilities for manufacturing lumber, for have the straightest timber in the vaults of the community for Pine Lumber. Their Timber Lands,

64 Acres Choice Land,

Adjoining lands of Purviance and Kroon, on little Pine Creek, and within a mile of Kittanning road, adjoining lands of Francis Allsopp and Schell, and Newlingville. This property will be sold in Lots of 5, 10, or 20 Acres, to suit purchasers. To purchasers of acres, the timber privilege on this property is desirable, being only about one mile from the Iron Works, Furnaces and Rolling Mills within twenty minutes walk of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and only seven miles from Allegheny City, Terms easy. Inquire of

Four Square Miles in Extent,

Have never been overrun and the large trees felled for square timber, for have the straightest shafts been culled out for boat gunnels or masts. Their

Timber is Unsurpassed

By any in Western Pennsylvania in size, soundness and vigor of growth.

They have built all the *LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY*, enabling them to turn out with great facility Lumber of any size, and sawed with the smoothest and truest edge. Their Saws made of Crucible Steel inferior to those made of

AMERICAN STEEL.

They now use only the largest size Circulars, manufactured by Messrs. R. S. Evers, Philadelphia, Frick & Co.'s Steel, and they challenge attention to the

Superior and Accurate Workmanship

Evinced in the manufacture of their Lumber with these Saws.

As a consequence of their policy of keeping

Three Millions of Feet

Constantly on hand, they are enabled to furnish

DRY LUMBER

At all times, so that the crying evil of using green or half seasoned Lumber need no longer exist.

They would call attention to the reform they have introduced in Assorting Boards. Instead of assorting them Clear and First Clear, &c., and sell at a higher price, they cull out the Sheeting and Box Boards to

Sell at a Lower Price,

Leaving in all of the best, so that their brand of

Superior Boards

Is uniformly good, and gives entire satisfaction. Or

DRY JOIST

They keep a full assortment of all sizes on hand. Their

SHINGLES

Are warranted to make a sound Roof.

MILLS—On Tionesta Creek, Forest County, Pa.

YARDS—On Twentieth, Twenty-first Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts.

ADDRESS

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,

Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.

MWF

FOR RENT.

ALBANY GLASS WORKS.

Situated on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, one mile below Brownsville.

This property consists of all the necessary Buildings for manufacturing Window Glass to advantage, the requisite number of houses for the hands to be employed, and 20 Acres of first-rate Farming Bottom Land. The bank from which the Coal is obtained for running the Works, is but a few yards from the Furnace, and the privilege of Coal will be included in the lease. Possession of the whole will be given on first of July next. For terms, &c., apply to G H. BOWMAN, Brownsville, Fayete county, or JOHN C. KEPPEART, Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.

BOWMAN & KEPPERT.

Brownsville, April 11, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Last week of the engagement of the popular and inimitable comedian,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear on THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 2d, in the dramatization from Mrs. Southworth's great New York story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Wool.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

To conclude with the farce of the

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Chanfrau Matinee on Saturday.

In preparation—IRELAND AS IT IS. SOLON SHINGLE, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

PATTI! PATTI!

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the world-renowned and unrivalled Cantatrice,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

Will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, on the 23d of May, per the Brazilian steamer South America, appear in TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,

Friday Evening, May 6, and Saturday Evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by THEODORE THOMAS, the great Classical Pianist—his first appearance here.

SIGNOR PABLO SARASATE, the wonderful Violinist—his first appearance here.

HERR THEODORE HABELMANN, the popular German Tenor, and JOSEF HERMANNS, the great German Basso. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Musical Director

The Sale of Seats will commence TUESDAY, May 3d, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Steinway's Agency, Kleber & Bro.'s, No. 1222 Wood street.

Steinway's Pianos are used at all Patti's Concerts.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR,

OPEN EVERY EVENING, AT CITY HALL

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

PERFECTION TIMERS.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great nicety, proceeded from has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

CIRCULAR

Cornice Machines,

For Door Caps, Window Caps and all kinds of Spun and Ornamental Work.

EAGLE BREAK,

FOR ALL KINDS OF STRAIGHT

Cornice Work and Inside Mouldings.

THE TWO BEST

Galvanized Iron Machines

IN THE